

The People's Press.

VOL. XXI.

SALEM, N. C., APRIL 3, 1873.

NO. 14.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Medical.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At the meeting of the State Medical Society held last May, in the town of Newbern, the undersigned were appointed a committee to extend an earnest invitation to you through the papers of the State, to co-operate with them in the laudable and noble objects of that scientific body. The Society has been in existence for twenty three years. It has nobly withstood the opposition of all crooked, sluggard and demagogues, both within and without the ranks of the regular profession. It has survived the shock and convulsions of war, and still lives, a bright and shining light amid the demagogues of this age, and the general demoralization which now more than ever before, pervades all the pursuits and professions of life.

The progress of science and intelligence, together with the honorable efforts of the Society to elevate the standard of medicine in the State, and thereby promote the highest interests of her citizens, have long since most effectually silenced the tongues of those against us, who formerly indulged in unmanly insinuations and open objections to our benevolent and scientific ends.

We now stand upon a firm and independent basis, under the protecting wings of the State, and we most cordially invite every good and honorable physician to come and join us.

We believe it is a duty you owe to yourselves, your profession, your country and your God.

The Legislature has recognized the Society, and demanded, in order to protect the citizens of the State from incompetent practitioners, that no physician who began or shall begin the practice of medicine since the year 1859, can collect his fees by law, unless he has from the Board of Medical Examiners of the State, a certificate of his moral and responsible qualification for the high and responsible duties of a practitioner of medicine. Never was such a wise and beneficent law so much needed as now, in view of the swarms of medical humbugs, impostors and demagogues without as well as with diplomas, who infest the land, disgracing our honorable profession, and distracting and injuring the body politic. Charlatans, they are opposed to medical improvement, because it opposes their own low desires and groveling ends. They have no other end than gain, and power, and no means to attain such ends are too unscrupulous for their use.

Many of these men have refused to apply for membership in our Society, because they know their own incompetency, and because they know it has no congeniality for others than gentlemen, and men of devotion and professional progress.

This is the just estimate placed upon it by the leading representative men of the State, and this most enlightened portion of the community extends to its objects their warm sympathy, and support, and bids the Society God-speed. The same sentiment has been echoed and re-echoed for it all over the country, and its achievements in the career of science and humanity, and in elevating the medical profession, receive public acknowledgements and admiration in every State of the Union.

The physician who loves his profession and is really devoted to the good of humanity, the best interest of his fraternity, and the welfare of the community, cannot but advocate the aims of the Society, yet only one-third of the regular physicians of the State are members of that body.

This is a painful and humiliating commentary upon the want of devotion and enterprise in the profession. Many of our best practitioners who are with us in sympathy, still refuse to recruit our ranks.

The Society has been migratory in order that we may go to the very doors of every physician good and true, and thus enable him to come and help us in our onslaught upon ignorance, demagoguism and unprincipled violation of the great code of Medical Ethics. There is no such thing as standing still in our profession, and the physician who does not move onward in the glorious march of progress, must take the downward grade, with those stragglers and drones who hang upon the outskirts, stumbling blocks, to be crushed by the advancing wheels of civilization.

Then we send this appeal to every physician in the State, outside of our Society, and respectfully invite them to come forward and join our recruiting army of improvement and reform. The members of the medical profession have higher functions than ever before to perform, not only in the adoption of undoubted improvements in medical and surgical practice, and in the application of all those means at command for the relief of suffering humanity, but they are also in duty bound according to the claims of civilization, to unite with the educator, the philosopher, the philanthropist and the Christian, with all their varied abilities and resources, for ameliorating the condition of society, and promoting the welfare of the whole human family. Every member of our profession, therefore, who desires the advancement of science and knowledge, and wishes to see his profession leave its position of stagnation and demoralization, and take its appropriate place of elevation in principle, as well as intelligence and usefulness, is

most earnestly invited to come into the State Society.

The next meeting will be held at Statesville, on the third Tuesday, (29th) of May, 1873. We shall indulge in the pleasing hope of these meeting again in council the old war veterans of so many hard fought battles for medical advancement in our good old State, and of welcoming many new recruits, zealous to give battle in the great cause of medical progress.

Respectfully submitted,
R. L. PAYNE,
N. J. PITMAN,
S. S. SATCHWELL, } Com.

Feb. 28th, 1873.

Select Miscellany.

NOURISHED BY WOLVES.

A STRANGE STORY.

A letter from Professor J. H. Seelye, dated Allahabad, India, November 22, 1872, detailing a strange fact which came under his observation in his present travels, has been made public. The professor's story recalls the tradition in regard to the infancy of Romulus and Remus, and suggests that Darwin's theory of the descent of man may be superseded by another, taking the grounds that the lower creation is man's descendant, rather than his ancestor.

The letter is as follows: "Not far from Agra, in the northern India, is a mission station of the Church Missionary Society, connected with which is an orphanage with several hundred children, now under the efficient care of the Rev. E. G. Ernhardt. The region around is infested with wolves, by which, every year, numbers of children are carried off and devoured. But in two instances at least, instead of being killed and eaten, the children have been kept alive and nourished with, if not by, these beasts. Whether the story of Romulus and Remus be a myth or not, this is an actual reality, for the children themselves have been captured from among the wolves and brought to the orphanage above mentioned.

"They were both boys, and apparently of some seven or eight years of age when taken. They were found at different times, the last one in March of the present year. Some hunters, smoking wolves out of a cave, were startled when the wolves appeared by the appearance among them of a creature looking strangely human, but running on fours like the wolves, though not so rapidly as they. He was caught with difficulty, and there was no mistaking that he was a child of human parentage, but with the habits and actions and appetite of a wild beast. The hunters brought him to the orphanage, where he was received and cared for.

"Through his physical form and features were sufficient to show that he was a Hindoo child, there were no other indications about him of anything human. In all other respects, in the language of Mr. Ernhardt, a perfect animal. He had no speech but a whine. He would wear no clothes, tearing from him everything of the sort whenever put on. He would eat nothing but raw flesh, and when he drank he lapped the water with his tongue. Left to himself he would hide in some dark spot during the day, from which he would come out at night and prowled about the enclosure, picking up bones if any were to be found, and ravenously gnawing them.

"It at first seemed impossible for him to walk erect, but after much difficulty he was taught to do so, and also to use a fork and knife, and drink like a human being. Though treated with the utmost care and with great patience and kindness by the Christian hands and hearts which received him, he pined away, and died after he had been in the orphanage a little over four months. In all this time he could not be made to utter a word; he was never seen to smile, nor show any signs of joy or shame or gratitude.

"But Mr. Ernhardt, who gave me this account, assured me that he looked more intelligent than the average of Hindoo children, and that his color and features indicated that his parentage must have been in a family of high caste. The other boy I myself saw a few days since at the orphanage, where he was brought about six years ago, having been then captured, much as was the first mentioned boy, and having shown precisely the same habits as belonged to him. He has not yet spoken a word, but has exchanged the whine, which was at first his only utterance for sounds expressive of pleasure, and apparently also of gratitude. He no longer prefers raw flesh for food, but eats bread and fruits with ravenous avidity.

"He walks erect, but with a strangely awkward gait, throwing out his hands with every step. His hands are perfectly formed, but he uses them awkwardly. A piece of bread tossed to him from a little distance, which he was eager to get, he could not catch, but let it fall clumsily to the ground. He wears clothes, to which he was averse as the other boy. His forehead is low, but his face would hardly be called dull, and certainly not idiotic. His eyes have a wild, restless, but not inquiring look. His jaws are not protruding, and his teeth are well formed and thoroughly human. On his left cheek are scars bearing plainly the marks of teeth, where he must have been fearfully bitten. He has been taught to do some kinds of work, but not faithfully.

"He seems to have lost all desire to escape. He mingles freely with the other children, among whom he has his favorites. When the boy first mentioned was brought to the orphanage this one was made to understand that he must teach the other how to eat and drink and walk, and much of the improvement of the younger one in these respects seemed due to the efforts of the older one. The inference from these extraordinary instances is strangely at variance with many affirmations now current. It does not point in the least to man's derivation from the lower creation, but exactly to the reverse. If we only look accurately and think closely, we shall find much more evidence, both in nature and in history, that the lower creation is man's descendant rather than his ancestor."

Rev. J. F. Clarke, of the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, was expelled from immortality by the late Conference at Baltimore.

A Pack of Cards.

A nobleman who kept a great number of servants, reposed confidence in one of them, which excited a jealousy in the others, who, in order to prejudice their master against him, accused him of being a notorious gambler. Jack was called up and closely interrogated; but he denied the fact, at the same time declaring that he never played a card in his life. To be more fully convinced, the nobleman ordered him to be searched, when behold! a pack of cards was found in his pocket. Highly incensed at Jack's want of veracity, the nobleman demanded in a rage, how he dared to persist in an untruth.

"My lord," replied he, "I certainly do not know the meaning of a card; the bundle in my pocket is my almanac!"

"Your almanac, indeed! then I desire that you will prove it!"

"Well, I will begin: There are four quarters in the year, as there are thirteen cards in a suit, so there are thirteen in a quarter; there are also the same number of lunations; the twelve signs of the zodiac, though which the sun steers his diurnal course in one year; there are fifty-two cards in a pack; that directly answers for the number of weeks in a year; examine them more minutely and you will find three hundred and sixty-five spots, as many as there are days in the year; these multiplied by twenty-four and sixty, and you have the exact number of hours and minutes in a year; Thus, sir, have I convinced you it is my almanac, and by your lordship's permission, I will prove it my prayer-book also. I look upon the four suits representing the four prevailing religions—Christianity, Judaism, Mahomedanism and Paganism, the twelve cards remind me of the twelve patriarchs, from whom sprang the twelve tribes of Israel, the twelve apostles, the twelve articles of Christian faith. The king reminds me of the allegiance owing to his majesty. The queen of the same to her majesty. The ten brings to recollection the ten cities in the plains of Sodom and Gomorrah, destroyed by fire and brimstone from Heaven, the ten plagues of Egypt, the ten commandments, the ten tribes cut off for their vice. The nine reminds me of the nine noble orders among men. The eight reminds me of the eight beatitudes; the eight persons mentioned in Scripture released from death to life. The seven reminds me of the seven ministering spirits that stand before the throne of God; the seven liberal arts and sciences given by God for the instruction of man; the seven wonders of the world. The six reminds me of the six petitions contained in the Lord's prayer. The five reminds me of the senses given by God to mankind; hearing, seeing, feeling, tasting and smelling. The four puts me in mind of the four Evangelists; the four seasons of the year. The three reminds me of the Trinity; the three hours our Savior was on the cross the three days He lay interred. The two reminds me of the two Testaments; two contrary principles struggling in man; virtue and vice. The ace reminds me of the only true God to adore, worship and serve one truth to practice, and one good master to serve and obey."

"So far is very well!" said the nobleman; "but I believe you have omitted one card—the knave." "True my lord—the knave reminds me of your lordship's informant. The nobleman became more pleased with Jack than before, freely forgave him, raised his wages, and discharged the informant.

Acknowledgments.—The following are the names of the donors of the books and papers received by the library of the State Society of North Carolina, during the month of March, 1873.

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A Woman Farmer.

The story of a young woman in Illinois is worth reading in these days of much prattle about women's rights and little practical performance. The name of the damsel we know enough of, save that initial A., of her locality we are simply informed that she lives and labors in Illinois. This maiden was a student in "a leading young ladies' seminary." Her father died, leaving a farm considerably mortgaged, and a widow whose health did not permit her to manage the estate profitably; whereupon our energetic young woman bid farewell to the leading seminary, and became practically a bucolic. She had eighty acres to manage, half of it well broken in, and half of it land rich, but liable to overflow. The barn had been recently burned, and all the fencing was in bad order. Such was the position when the young lady left the seminary and turned farmer. She had one horse; she borrowed another; and a friend helped her by the loan of implements. Thus provided, she has accomplished somewhat.

Wearing a gingham suit, with a broad-brimmed hat, gloves and boots made to order, she plowed; she directed the removal of the stumps of trees; she assisted in drilling the wheat; she even felled trees, and is reported to use an axe beautifully. She has 8 acres in grass and 12 in orchard; she raised 23 acres of winter wheat in 1872; and would have had from 3 to 5 acres more, but for the failure of a horrid inefficient man who failed to cut it in time. In all, she got 450 bushels of wheat, weighing 62 pounds to the bushel. Most of the home farm is cultivated in corn, though there are 8 acres of grass and 12 of orchard. Our pretty Pomona in 1872 sold 100 barrels of apples, and recently had 150 barrels in the cellar.

Poor young woman! All has not been bright with her. She has had her little sorrows, like the rest of mankind; she has been called to mourn over one horse drowned and another stolen; she has been bereaved of a colt, and her pigs have been a failure. But upon the whole the Providence which presides over agriculture has smiled upon her. She is gradually paying off the mortgage bequeathed to her by her sire. She has forty acres of wheat sown for the coming year. She has taken excellent care of her widowed mother, of her fatherless little brother, and of a smaller sister. We wish that we knew her name. Against all our typographical rules, we should be tempted to print it in large capitals. It is aggravating to be forced to speak of her simply as Miss A. The letter, however, is a good letter, standing at the head of the alphabet, and it is suggestive of A. No. 1. The tender interest which she has excited in our own heart is sufficiently indicated by the fact that we have before mentioned her, though all too briefly, as we were not then in full possession of all the pleasant facts.—*New York Tribune.*

A Young Man who has Broken his Limb.

On Sunday last Mr. Richard Cardwell sustained a fracture of the left leg by being thrown from a buggy, in which, in company with his father and two sisters, he was riding on the Clinton Pike. A lady on horse-back, meeting the buggy and her skirts being filled with the wind, frightened the buggy horse, which went off at a run across the field. After running some distance the buggy was brought up sharp against a tree, and completely wrecked. The occupants were all thrown out, but none of them met with serious injury, except Richard, whose leg was broken. A most curious feature connected with the accident is that the young man has had different limbs broken for the fifteenth time. The sufferer is about eighteen years old, full habit, and weighs about 150 pounds. From the ease with which his limbs are broken, and the swift healing of the fractures, we suppose that the ossification of the cartilaginous structure is of slow development, and the young man is, as it were, but in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood.—*Nashville Herald.*

The Tall Things Men Have Built.

The announcement has recently been made that a Philadelphia manufacturer is preparing a plan for a column 1,000 feet high, to be constructed entirely of iron, in open work, from the summit of which the grounds of the Centennial Exposition are to be illuminated by means of a vast and magnificent Drummond light. It will be the loftiest structure in the world, though possessing, probably but little architectural beauty. The tallest thing of the kind now in existence is said to be the iron open-work central spire of the Cathedral of Rouen, France, which is spoken of as peculiarly unsightly object. It was erected a few years ago to replace the beautiful spire destroyed many years previously by lightning; and though the builders were determined to make it a few feet higher than the celebrated Strasbourg Cathedral, their work is pronounced as positively hideous as that of their predecessors was stately and superb. Probably the next highest work of man's hands, allowing St. Peter's, at Rome, to be unequalled, are two chimneys of chemical works in Glasgow, though each of these fall some what short of 500 feet.

AN INTERMEDIATE CENSUS.—Gen. Walker, the superintendent of the ninth census, presents in his report a proposition which will probably be favorably considered by Congress. He suggests that half way through the present decade, in 1876, another census of the United States shall be taken, so that we may ascertain precisely the growth of the country during the first century of its existence.

A Witty Officer.—At a banquet when solving enigmas was one of the diversions, Alexander said to his courtiers: "What is that which did not come last year, has not come this year, and will not come next year?" A distressed officer, starting up said: "It certainly must be our arrears of pay." The king was so diverted that he commanded him to be paid up, and his pay increased.

The Greatest of Hangings.

The greatest hanging that ever occurred in the United States took place in 1863, in the town of Mankato, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, which is situated near the southern border of the State. In the previous year a great Indian war had raged on the frontier, during which over seven hundred whites, mostly women and children, were massacred, and on the defeat of the Indians, and the end of the war three hundred and three of the savages were tried by court martial for murder and condemned to death. President Lincoln interfered, however, to prevent such a wholesale infliction of the death penalty, and respited all but thirty-eight, who were hanged together in the presence of a vast crowd which had assembled from all directions to witness the execution.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has recently conversed with witnesses of the terrible scene, who gave him a full account of the affair. When the death warrant was read to the thirty-eight condemned Indians they received their sentence very coolly, not flinching, and handing the import of the instrument; and at the close of the first paragraph they gave a hearty grant of approval, but as the reading proceeded and they discovered the drift of the document they refrained from further manifestations of approbation, though they smoked their pipes composedly to the end. Nearly all of them maintained a stoical demeanor up to the time of their execution, except when the caps were placed on their heads. These caps were made long and looked like meal sacks, but being rolled up only covered the forehead, allowing their painted faces to be seen. When they had been adjusted on a few of the Indians, so that each could see the undignified and grotesque effect on the others, they appeared to be exceedingly humiliated and disheartened. But they are described as having gone cheerfully to the gallows, some even jostling and crowding the others in their eagerness to be first. As they ascended the scaffold the death song was started, and when they had all got up the noise of their deep, swelling voices was fearfully impressive.

When the scaffold fell and left the thirty-eight bodies dangling in the air, several of the condemned were seen endeavoring to clasp each other's hands. One young fellow managed to get a cigar under his white cap, and smoked it to the last. The Indians respited by President Lincoln were taken to an island in the Mississippi near Davenport, where they were kept closely confined for a year, after which they were transferred to a barren reservation in an extremely cold region where they were turned loose to freeze or starve.

Wonderful Features of the Indian Stronghold.

Jesse Applegate writing to the Portland, Oregon, Bulletin, gives the following description of the lava bed in which the hostile Modoc Indians are now entrenched.

The stronghold of the Modoc Indians is a "pedregal" of the most extensive and elaborate description, an irregular volcanic surface of basalt, trachyte, &c., more or less broken into upheavals from below, and cracked and fissured in the process of cooling. It occupies with but few intervals nearly 100 square miles. If you can, imagine a smooth, solid sheet of granite, 10 miles square and 500 feet thick, covering restless mounds of gunpowder, scattered at irregular intervals under it; that these mounds are exploded simultaneously, rendering the whole into rectangular masses, from the size of a match-box to that of a church, heaping these masses high in some places and leaving deep chasms in others. Following the explosion, the whole thing is placed on one of Valcan's crucibles, and heated up to a point when the whole begins to fuse and run together, and then suffered to cool. The roughness of the upper surface remains as the explosion left it, while all below is honey-combed by the cracks and crevices caused by the cooling of the melted rock.—An Indian can, from the top of one of these stone pyramids, see a man without exposing even so much as a square inch of himself. He can, without undue haste, load and shoot a common muzzle-loading rifle ten times before a man can scramble over the rocks and chasms before the alain and the slayer. If, at this terrible expense of life, a force dislodges him from his cover, he has only to drop into and follow some subterranean passage with which he is familiar to gain another ambush, from whence it will cost ten more lives to dislodge him.

Our Control over Disease.

Taking into consideration the fact that it is within the power of sanitary regulations to prevent yellow-fever, as was shown in New Orleans while under occupancy during the late war by the Union forces for more than two years, where over 100,000 unaccustomed soldiers were stationed, or passed through the city, without a single case of the disease originating there, that it is possible to stamp out the germ of Asiatic cholera and small-pox, and say, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further!" and taking into consideration that the average duration of life has been extended during the past two centuries from nine to thirty-one years by a slow application of sanitation and imperfect application of sanitary law alone, taking these and many other facts of a like character into consideration, it does not seem too much to say that it is within the power of any one with a moderately good constitution to say whether he will choose to cut short his days and die the violent death of disease or whether he will extend the powers of his body to their normal limits, and so die from the effects of old age or from the gradual wearing out of the most imperfect organ of his body.—"Applied Sanitary Science," in *Popular Science Monthly* for April.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: The Beaver Creek Factory at the Bluff has commenced work. In this factory there are 61 looms, 2,700 spindles, 24 cards, and when fully in operation will turn out 60,000 yards of sheeting per month, and use 850 bales of cotton per annum. With both factories the Beaver Creek Company will be able to turn out 160,000 yards of sheeting and will use 1,700 bales of cotton per annum. The machinery in the new factory is the latest improved, and will manufacture superior goods.

Agricultural.

Importance of a Frequent Change of Seed.

It has been observed by intelligent farmers that seeds or plants procured from distant places, within the same collateral parallels of latitude appear to grow with more strength or vigor in their new stations than when kept and cultivated in their native places. On this fact the rules for a change of seed, or of plants for another of the same genus, are founded. A change of seed is almost always practically safe and eminently beneficial. A change of seeds, sets, or plants of soil to another, or from valley to mountain, or vice versa, seems to possess a renovating influence on the crops. It is on this principle that the practice of rotation of crops is based. Plants appear to become tired of an old station, except aquatic plants, which are constantly receiving new elements of nutrition from fresh supplies of water.

Land plants, as trees, for instance, occupy the same spot for ages, but they at last decay from sheer decrepitude. The lateral extension of the roots—the lateral runners or offsets—with which many of them are furnished; some above ground, as the strawberry; others underground, as couchgrass, thistle, etc.—shows that plants like animals, require a change of pasture, as well as a change of air. Every one well acquainted with the growth of plants knows that they require a change of soil, though but few consider that a change of air is also beneficial. It is well known that some plants thrive much better in one locality than in another. There are many plants that never thrive, or scarcely live in the smoky atmosphere of London, but when removed to a distance of twenty or thirty miles from that city grow luxuriantly.

The Belgian farmer raises excellent crops of cereals, roots, grasses, etc., and they are very particular in the selection of seed, in procuring it from a foreign country, if possible, and in steeping it in liquid manure before sowing. In the north of Ireland, where flax is grown extensively, the farmers prefer seed brought from Russia or Holland, to that grown by themselves, as they find the change very beneficial. The finest bulbous and tuberous rooted flowering plants are annually imported into England, the United States, etc., from Holland and Germany, and the change is very beneficial for two or three years. Forest-tree seeds, obtained from the Black Forest of Germany, or from the mountains of the Tyrol, germinate in other parts of Europe with greater vigor than those of home growth.

The goodness and sound condition of agricultural seeds depend very much upon the care bestowed by the seedman in the selection of his stock, and also on the character of the growers he employs. Foreign agricultural seeds are sometimes damaged by kiln-drying, or remanure with denuded seeds of some cheap kind.

Beet seed is sometimes denuded by kiln-drying; and then mixed with turnip or cabbage seed, to which it bears a close resemblance. In importing seeds from a foreign country, great caution is necessary in order to prevent imposition.

Clover and Grass Lands.

If more of our farm lands were kept in clover and grass than is usually the case we should not only hear less frequently of the exhaustion of the soil, but should feel tolerably certain that, with ordinary good farming, it was in a fair way of yielding large crops of cereals annually on a smaller extent of land. It is the manner that is made on a farm that constitutes the primary source of profit to the farmer. It is rapid exhaustion of farms and plantations by heed crops, corn, tobacco, etc., not only in consequence of the immense amount of phosphates which they extract from the soil, but also by reason of the exposure of the soil itself, in its light condition to washing rains, and too ardent summer heat, which has thrown out of cultivation in this and other of the older States so many fields that were once fertile but are now filled with edge grass, and rugged and unsightly gullies and ravines. Soils in our climate need to be kept covered in grass to as great an extent as is consistent with good husbandry.

They improve under the shade of clover, because this dense covering prevents evaporation, and because also they "long" tap-roots, of this fine forage plant penetrate deep down into the subsoil where they rot and furnish aliment for supposed crops.

A good crop of clover turned in is equivalent, moreover, to a good dressing in barnyard manure, for it contains all the constituents in which the cereals delight. Grass lands, for similar reasons, when not too closely cropped, improve the soil inasmuch as they not only prevent evaporation, and add vegetable matter to the under soil by the decay of their under leaves, but they also leave many tons of vegetable matter to the under soil by their close network of fine fibrous roots which the land is again brought under the plow.—*Exchange.*

Flowing Sandy Soils.

Spring is the time to plow sandy soils. If plowed in the autumn the repeated freezing and thawing of winter will so loosen and lighten them as to be easily drifted and injured by freshets, whereas it is desirable to fill-plow heavy clays which are rendered friable by the freezing and thawing of winter.

Many farmers fear that to subsoil plow sandy soil would be too loose, by loosing all the manure they apply, forgetting that even a very slight percentage of clay or carbonaceous matter is sufficient to absorb and retain manures (all used by plants), for if it were not so there would be few wells the water of which would be fit to drink. The fact is that sandy soils, as a rule, are greatly benefited by subsoil plowing. Such soils are easily and greatly compacted by rain, so much so as to prevent the easy penetration of the roots of plants. When subsoil plowed with the *Wing* subsoil plow, which loosens but does not bring the subsoil to the surface, roots may strike deeply in search of food. The roots of cereals afterwards decaying in such soils, supply organic matter, thus increasing their tenacity, rendering them less liable to drift, and improving them generally for the growing of crops.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1873.

Stay Where You Are.

We regret to notice that many people of this State are still restless and desire to remove West, notwithstanding the experience of those who have tried the new States and gladly come back again, wiser men, while others would return if they had the means. Some few better their condition by removing, but we believe the greater portion of those who have gone West, would have done fully as well by remaining in North Carolina, if they had worked it right. What a writer says of the New England States, who also have their portion of discontented citizens, is applicable to North Carolina.

The too prevalent opinion that farms at the South are past working with profit is erroneous. If, instead of selling out, the owner of a North Carolina farm "would inform himself as to the character of his soil and its needs, and then expend the amount of money he must sacrifice in selling off all his stock, farming tools and other personal property, in needed improvements and thorough working of his farm, he would find all the desires in the possibilities of the old homestead. There is no lack of the elements of fertility in these farms; they possess the undeveloped equivalents of a thousand acres. The deposits are there; only draw your check with the proper formality and the teller of Mother Nature's bank will honor it. Look at the advance of British agriculture in the last half century—her increase from fourteen to twenty-eight bushels of wheat per acre. If she had possessed millions of acres of virgin soil, her farmers might have abandoned the old and sought the new fields; but instead of that, they have added a new kingdom below, doubling the production of the acres they possess.

Young men who have no farms, the old have being full, will do well to seek one in the West, but do not abandon the ancestral acres to the stranger.

We are well aware of the aggravated state of affairs in the Southern States,—bad enough in all conscience,—but in Western North Carolina particularly, we have perhaps less of the evils brought about by the new state of affairs, to contend against, and, in most cases, our good people had much better content themselves at home, than go abroad, and fare worse, as we repeat, is often the case.

Is there Nobility Amongst Us?

It is a common occurrence for the sons of royal houses to receive offices for which they are totally incompetent to perform the duties of. Youthful princes, colonels and even Field Marshals, at the age of 10 and 15 are not uncommon in Europe. Here, in this country it is our boast that we have no "patent aristocracy," no royal house, from which such absurdities could spring; yet we learn from the newspapers that Mr. Frederick Grant, son of his Excellency, the President of these United States, has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, over the heads of several hundred officers, his seniors, and in every way his superiors, and assigned to duty, and consequently to the pay and emoluments of the office. The New York World says:

"Young Grant's standing at West Point shows that he learnt as little as possible of his business there, and he certainly has not been in the way of learning more of it since he left there. His promotion is a direct injury, and a direct insult as well, to all the officers who stood between him and him, and who were better entitled to it than he. It is a direct setting at naught of all the traditions and usages of the army. It shows that the second Administration of General Grant is to be marked by the same sordid greed that alone signified his first. It is his foolish father who is alone to blame, and who has shown in this instance only a trifle more shamelessly than he has shown in many instances before how little he values the public service in comparison with the private interests of himself and his family and his twenty-one relations in office. It is this foremost man in the salary-grab, who lately signed \$100,000 into his private purse, and who now grabs the place and salary of a Lieutenant-Colonel for his son, from whom dollars and cents and demagogues pretend to hope a reformed civil service, in which promotion shall go by merit and not by favor."

We publish Mr. Stafford's card in another column, by request. The Moravians never objected to pay a just and equitable tax on their lands, as stated by Mr. Stafford; but in his figures he should have made the just discrimination between town lots and lands. The Moravians have never asked \$500 an acre for land. The demand for town lots in Winston has naturally increased their value. We mention this in justice to the Moravians. Complaints have been made of high prices, when the same lots, when sold to other parties, cannot be bought for three times the amount paid.

The endeavor of making this land and lot question a political hobby will fail.

BLACK MONDAY IN NEW YORK.—New York dates of March 31, give us a brief account of a panic in the money market, on Monday, when gold went up to 187 and closed at 177. Money was very stringent and borrowers were forced to pay higher rates than for some time past. Before 3 o'clock the price of money rapidly advanced, and before 4 o'clock, loans were made at the rate of 300 per cent per annum.

The banks were calling in loans, which was one great reason for the stringency in the money market.

SLAVERY exists in no so-called civilized nation in the world, except Spain and those states and nations once ruled by her; and the recent action of the Spanish Cortes in freeing the slaves of Porto Rico, shows how the opinion of the government leans. We may therefore expect to live to see slavery abolished all over the world.

Even now Baker, with a large Egyptian force, is traversing Central Africa to break up the slave-trade of the White Nile which has hitherto been the chief obstacle to exploration. Of course this is very gratifying; but we are grieved to remark in circumstances which pretend an exquisite civilization, in such conditions as that of the agricultural laborers of England or of the manufacturing laborers of Massachusetts, the survival of a system which possesses every element of slavery except its permanence.

The government of Brazil has recently abolished slavery in the following manner: That law liberates no slaves except about 1,600 owned by the Government. Every slave of a private owner is to wear his bonds for life. The essence and value of the act consisted in its declaring that all persons born after its date (September 21, 1871) should be born free. Such persons will not be emancipated, for they were never slaves. Negroes born the preceding day of servitude for life, as well as all others except the few belonging to the Government, and even these are kept in restraint and put upon a five-year term. Children of slave mothers, though declared free from their birth, are retained in subjection to those mother's owners for twenty-one years, differing from other slaves only in being born with a legal right to liberty on reaching the age of twenty-one. For about twenty years to come there will be no more real liberty in Brazil than in the law of 1871 had not been passed. The 1,674,000 of its then existing slaves remain slaves for life, and their children will not be really free till near the end of the year 1892.

This is a gradual emancipation and will not injure the holder of property.

A Sad State of Affairs.

Crime seems to be on the increase throughout the country. If we were disposed, we might lay before our readers weekly serial columns of accounts of crimes of various grades, among them murders and arson in aggravated forms. We are, however, pleased to state that in the Northern States where most murders are committed, more stringent laws are being passed, the criminals promptly executed, and intoxication is not to be considered an excuse or extenuation of crime. We clip the following from the New York Observer:

"It appears now to be an established principle in our courts, and it ought to be better understood, that the brutalizing of one's self by intoxicating liquor is no valid plea for the commission of crime. If it were allowed as an excuse, and a ground of exemption, then all that ruffians would have to do before committing murder, or highway robbery, or any other crime, would be to stupefy their sensibilities with drink and the law would not hold them responsible for the offence.

The plea was never urged with more persistence than in the case of Foster, but the courts all set it aside. On the very day that Foster was executed, two young ruffians were arraigned before Judge Brady for an assault committed on a citizen on the Sunday night previous. The offence was this: Mr. Antolli, the complainant, was attacked in Thirty-sixth street, took refuge in a Third Avenue car, was carried thence to Seventy-sixth street, was attacked again and ran from the car, the accused pursuing him, and was finally robbed in the street. Their counsel admitted the offence, but pleaded among other things that they were under the influence of liquor, and did not know what they were about. Judge Brady said "he certainly should not pay the slightest attention to any plea of intoxication, and sentenced them each to fifteen years at hard labor in the State prison. He said, moreover, that if he had the seller of the liquor before him, he should deal with him in the most severe manner the law allowed."

Free Love in Georgia—A Colony from Massachusetts Come to Grief.

Augusta, March 26.—Joseph T. Curry, self-styled prophet and apostle of a new dispensation, was tried today at Appling, Columbia county, Judge Gilman presiding, charged with immoral practices. Curry came from Massachusetts with a colony of about one hundred men and women, one year ago, bought land and held property in common.

Curry called himself Elijah and the prophet, and in all things spiritual and temporal. The colony went along swimmingly for a very brief time, but the prophet took too many wives. Jealousy and insubordination followed and many returned home, having to be provided with free passes to the nearest seaport—either Charleston or Savannah. Finally the colony became so demoralized, and Curry so intemperate, that the grand jury indicted him and his queen. Curry made his appearance before the court robed in white linen with head and feet bare. His queen appeared in the same attire with white stockings upon her feet and a white bow upon her head. Speaking in his defence, he maintained that men and women could live together as man and wife without violating the laws of morality, and that, by moralization and prayer, they could become perfect. He repudiated the charge of insanity, displaying much erudition and familiarity with the Scriptures. He claimed to have received revelations after revelations that a new era had dawned upon the world and women should come out of the natural order of things to a higher state of purity.

After speeches from the prosecution and defence the jury retired, and after half an hour's absence returned with a verdict of guilty, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. Sentences will be deferred for a few weeks.

It is thought that the prophet and his followers will be given an opportunity to find another Canaan for away from here, in which to pitch their tents.

It is stated that the U. S. government has abandoned the suit against the Piedmont Railroad as Confederate property.

(PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.)

MARCH 20th, 1873.

EDITOR SENTINEL.—I see an article in your paper copied from the Raleigh News and the Greensboro North Star, written by some Radical member of the Senate, stating that I made a speech in the Senate in favor of taxing the Moravian lands in Forsyth county, and in that speech accused the managers of being extortioners and speculators, which is false. There was some enquiry made as to the amount of lands and property they owned, and I informed them that they owned some five thousand acres and some town property, that they sold these lands at from eight to five hundred dollars per acre, which I now say is true, but I did not say they are extortioners on any one, because no one is compelled to buy it; I further said they had formerly paid tax on this land until a few years back, I also stated that there was a railroad building from Greensboro to Winston, in which the county of Forsyth had taken one hundred thousand dollars of stock, which stock would have to be paid, if ever paid, by the taxes collected out of the people of the county. I further said that this road was the cause of the advance in the price of this land, and I saw no just cause why it should not help pay this tax, as the church property on the twenty acres exempt from taxation, with the buildings thereon, was worth several thousand dollars, and I thought those persons concerned would be perfectly satisfied with that exemption, as it places all churches on precisely the same footing. All other churches are allowed all the lands, clear of tax, belonging to the church, if it is not more than one thousand dollars. I have not seen or heard of but one member of the Moravian church who objects to the law, and he is a bitter Radical, who does not believe that a Conservative legislature could or would do anything that was right.

If our taxes had been reasonably low there might have been some reason why this land should not be taxed; but as it is, I know that there are many persons belonging to all the churches, as well as many outsiders, who are almost destitute of the comforts of life, who are scarcely able to keep body and soul together, who have to contribute their mite in the way of taxes, and then to say that the managers of these lands were not willing to help an almost impoverished people pay this burdensome tax is more than I am willing to believe.

A few political tricksters are all that I have heard complain. Great states look what a Radical Congress has done. They have increased Gen. Grant's pay to Fifty Thousand Dollars a Year! and voted themselves Five Thousand Dollars back pay! It is to be hoped that all those members who voted for this extra allowance will never again be returned to Congress. To-day there are thousands of their constituents who have not breadstuff enough to last them twenty-four hours, who will have to be taxed to pay this extra allowance and increased pay. They may think that it is all right, but I do not.

JOHN M. STAFFORD.

Distilleries.

We have before us a book published by order of the government, entitled "Annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year 1872." On page VIII is a statement showing the number of distilleries registered and operated during the year ending June 30, 1872. We learn from this table that the total number of distilleries registered in forty-one States and Territories is 2,132.

In order that the principal sources whence the evil comes, may be known, we will give the list of the nine States producing the smallest quantity of liquor. We give them in the position they occupy as producers, viz:

Georgia	Registered 791	Operated 646
Virginia	" 386	" 342
California	" 300	" 262
Tennessee	" 372	" 246
Kentucky	" 240	" 237
Indiana	" 121	" 121
N. Carolina	" 276	" 160
New Jersey	" 123	" 116
New York	" 94	" 92
Maine	" 1	" 1

The number of gallons of spirits produced during the year amounts to 66,033,593. The total collection of taxes on the spirits for the year 1872, was \$49,475,616.36, to which fund North Carolina contributed taxes on her production \$106,876.17. For the article of Tobacco she paid taxes into the treasury \$735,040.89, or nearly a million of dollars for purposes directly to the injury of our people.

FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, March 27.—The Republicans continue to organize here and in the interior of the island. A decree will soon appear relating to the embargo on the properties now belonging to widows and orphans and to a number of Cuban gentlemen who have been in no wise connected with the rebellion.

A report has reached the city that three regiments of troops, composed almost wholly of natives of the island, and which hitherto have been operating with the Spanish forces in the neighborhood of Matanzas, has revolted and joined the insurgents, carrying off the commanding officers with them.

The abolition of slavery in Porto Rico meets with the approval of the people. A few pro-slavery leaders only object to it. Even the slaveowners consider the provisions of the law more favorable to their interests than they had reason to expect. The press generally abstains, as yet, from comment on the passage of the bill.

TAKING THE BLACK VEIL.—At the convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Flashing, L. I., on Wednesday, six ladies (four of the former residents of Brooklyn, one from Virginia, and the other from Vermont), took the black veil, and six other young ladies, nearly all residents of New York, entered upon their novitiate and invested with the white veil. This was the largest number of postulants ever received in any convent in this country.

STORMS.—March has been a stormy month all over the country. On the 29th ult., a heavy storm visited Virginia, doing considerable damage to dwellings, burning, freezing, &c. In Spotsylvania, Stafford and King George counties, the storm was very destructive.

In the city of New York, a strong, cold, &c., was blown down.

A terrible tornado passed over Canton, Miss., destroying houses, and several persons were killed. A railroad was lifted off the track, and a large amount of property destroyed.

GENERAL NEWS.

EXTRAORDINARY SPRING INFORMATION.—Such is the activity at the Custom House, from the extraordinary importations just now, that the employees of the government can hardly get through the work. It is said the average daily receipts from duties at the New York Custom House since the first of the month have amounted to half a million of dollars, and this, notwithstanding the average reduction of about ten per in the tariff since last Spring. An income from customs at the rate of fifteen millions a month at this port, alone shows that there need be no fear of a deficient revenue. Indeed, there will be, probably, a very large surplus revenue at the end of the fiscal year. These enormous importations show also the great wealth and prosperity of the country, as well as the extravagance of our people. We anticipate a very active trade throughout the Spring, both in this commercial metropolis and all over the country.—New York Herald.

Good Signs.

President Grant, last week, told Gen. Gordon, the new Democratic Senator from Georgia, that he would suspend any Federal officer who had secured his appointment through bribery or forgery.

And on Tuesday last, Vice-President Wilson (who of course is President of the Senate) called Gen. Gordon to temporarily preside over the Senate—the first time a true and representative Southern man has occupied that position in twelve years. The fact created a little more attention than usual, inasmuch as Gordon was a Confederate officer from the beginning to the close of the war.

Let peace and good feeling be promoted and encouraged, and let all unite in building up the waste places of the South and diffusing prosperity throughout the whole country.—Charlotte Democrat.

An Exchange contains some interesting figures in regard to Atlanta, one of the most promising of American cities. It was chartered as a city in 1847, at which time it contained twenty-five hundred inhabitants; in 1864 ten thousand; in 1873 it numbers thirty thousand. In 1870 the property included in the city was rated at five million of dollars; in 1873 at thirteen millions. In addition to its wealth and the rapidity of its increase in population, Atlanta can boast of being one of the wealthiest places in the South, its site being elevated one thousand feet above tide level, society excellent, liberal and cultivated; railway advantages unsurpassed. Its claim to being the gate city to all the South.

THE EXPENSE OF RUNNING THE GOVERNMENT.

The total amount of the various appropriation bills passed at the last session of Congress exceeds the amount of the previous session about fifty-four million of dollars. The details of the various appropriations are as follows:

Indian Affairs	\$ 1,699,833
Indian Border Commission	15,490
Indian	30,480,000
American and British Claims	618,500
Education	5,512,218
Interior	1,809,000
War and Navy	1,311,358
Academy	344,317
Executive and Judicial	19,500,000
Post Office	22,276,757
Land	31,796,000
Public Buildings	9,000,000
Public Lands	6,112,900
Public Works	32,175,415
Postage	9,243,861
Total	195,510,839

The Wild Geese do not regard Dr. Ayer's wisdom in migrating north—such immense numbers of them as are flying over us now, while his almanac says: "Bleak and herring about this time, with heavy snow."—Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Times, Mar. 3.

We were too fast last week in our item on the conduct between Dr. Ayer and the wild geese. The Doctor's science beat their instinct this time. Not for years have we had such a snow-storm as that of last Sunday. The snow lies three feet deep on a level in Minnesota and two feet in Wisconsin, while the storm has swept from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. Snow fell to various depths as far south as Denver, Fort Union and Santa Fe. Learned as we believed Dr. Ayer in the arcane of nature, and wonderful as we knew his medicine to be, we were not prepared for so signal an instance of his superiority, not only over the wise men, but the wisest of animals whose instinct is considered unerring. We drive up the peg, more firmly than ever, over our hearth for Ayer's American Almanac.—Cedar Rapids Times, March 10.

TERIBLE EARTHQUAKE SCENES.—Shocks of earthquake continue to be felt in the unfortunate city of St. Vincent, Guatemala. The greater part of the houses in the valley of Lompia are uninhabitable. "The scene," says La Tribuna, "presented by the city of St. Vincent is deplorable and melancholy, naked walls everywhere threatening to fall to the ground, roofs useless, public edifices ruined, streets deserted and miserable inhabitants living in caves and vacant lots, sheltered by huts of the branches of trees and in tents. For twenty-six days they have thus been living, exposed to the sun and night dew."

A White Sulphur letter to the Petersburg Appeal says:

"The large amount of freight arriving here daily from the West for Baltimore, Richmond, Georgia, Staunton, Charlottesville, &c., &c., justifies the conclusion that an immense business will be done on this line. There is now lying at Huntington for shipment to Lynchburg 35,000 bushels of corn and a large quantity of baled hay for Richmond; and, by-the-by, they are shipping lager beer from Cincinnati to Richmond, and as far South as Georgia."—Richmond Dispatch.

Dr. Trail, of Philadelphia, is the coming prophet. We are to have a period of pestilence. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are all approaching the earth. In their train come plague, famine, intensely hot and bitter cold weather. It is not very consoling to nervous people here to turn to Griffith's Annals of Maryland. According to this very faithful but unauthoritative authority, in 1789 and 1790, a pestilence called the yellow fever, visited America, called the yellow fever. It was remarked that the summer of the former year had been uncommonly warm—think of the summer of the present year—with great drought; and that the yellow fever followed the summer, was a consequence of the atmosphere, but not by personal communication. It was said to be produced by a sudden vegetable putrefaction.

STATE ITEMS.

ITEMS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The Raleigh News says: We learn that Prof. W. C. Kerr, our State Geologist, is preparing a large agricultural and mineralogical map of this State for exhibition at the grand International Exposition at Vienna. The topography of the State will be delineated. Its valleys, mountains, rivers, etc., will be shown, together with the divisions of the soil, etc. In short all statistics necessary to a complete knowledge of the State will be given. The various tables will be printed in both the English and German languages. The map will be finished in the course of the next three weeks. We learn that the work of copying the map is to be done at army headquarters in New York.

The Raleigh News says: Governor Holden, printer, is postmaster at Raleigh. John N. Bunting, printer, is Judge of Wake County Probate Court. W. W. White, printer, is County Register of Deeds. W. M. Brown, printer, is County Treasurer. John B. Neathery, printer, is Private Secretary to Gov. Caldwell. John Nichols, printer, is Principal of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. John C. Gorman, printer, is a Representative in the Legislature from Wake County and Adjutant General of the State. Wesley Whitaker, printer, is Mayor of Raleigh, and the President of the Board of Directors of the State Insane Asylum.

During the storm last Thursday, Dr. Thomas' factory was blown down making a complete wreck of the whole building. All the frame work, covering, &c., were complete, and the workmen were, at the time the storm came up, engaged in weatherboarding it. Many of the timbers were broken in such a manner as to render them entirely worthless. We have not yet learned the amount of the loss, but suppose it is not far from \$500.—Tobacco Plant.

Steve Lowrey, "the last of the Mobicans," is said to be very careful in his movements of late. A gentleman from Robeson informs us that Stephen is in evident dread of losing his scalp, and makes no more reckless raids on the drum shops. Wilmington Star.

A blunder has occurred regarding the Raleigh Collection District. Harris was confirmed on the last day of the session of the Senate, but the President had previously, by a message, withdrawn the nomination, thus Young retains the office.

Good.—A Revenue officer named Upchurch went to Fayetteville last week with some soldiers after being out on a spying expedition, and behaved in a boisterous and turbulent manner, when the Police of that town, seized him, and put him in the Guard House. Good for Fayetteville, and all honor to the Municipal authorities.—Charlotte Democrat.

We learn that a man by the name of John S. Grant, residing about twelve miles south of Rockingham, Richmond county, while under the influence of liquor, undertook to use a chair in an argument with a woman, his niece, when she struck him with a knife, cutting his throat and causing his death almost instantly.

There was an old man in Wilmington, on Monday, giving his name as William Whitaker, who says he fought under Wellington in the battle of Waterloo. He was on his way from Charleston to Richmond. So says the Star.

By the census table of 1840, the production of tobacco in North Carolina was stated at eleven millions of pounds. By the census of 1870, it is put down at forty-three millions of pounds.

All witnesses that were summoned to attend the United States District Court at Asheville, Statesville, and Greensboro, against parties indicted under the enforcement and Ku Klux acts, are excused from such attendance unless ressumoned, it is stated.

The Greensboro Patriot says that Wm. Isley, whose arm was broken by being thrown from a horse on Monday week, died last Sunday night from gangrene.

The Tobacco Plant says two colored children were burned in a house or Solomon Wiggins' plantation, on Wednesday week. The origin of the fire is unknown.

John Allen Ketchey, the notorious horse thief, was at the house of Mr. M. H. Hotchinson, near Charlotte, on Friday night last. An attempt was made to arrest him without success.

One Knob copper mine, Asa county, was sold last Saturday to Jas. B. Clayton, of Baltimore, for \$1,000. This is an undeveloped mine upon which work will now be commenced.

The ladies of Durham are making arrangements to have a fair for the benefit of the Methodist Church.

During the month of February 371,750 pounds of freight was shipped from Hickory Tavern, on the Western N. C. Railroad.

The Greensboro State says it was not Island Ford Factory, but a cotton house that was burned last week.

There is a negro woman in Halifax county, 111 years old. She has 97 grand children and 284 great-grand children.

A large quantity of tobacco is being received every day at Henderson.

T. B. Purnell, Esq., of Salem, N. C., has accepted the position of associate editor of the State Agricultural Journal, and will enter upon his duties next week.

THE HAIL.

Read what Elder D. T. Taylor of Rome's Point, N. Y., says on the hail. "The human hair, bleached by age, light or discolored, can be fully restored to its natural color, without dyeing it. My case illustrates this statement truthfully. My hair for seventeen years has been gradually growing white and falling out; but, in a short time I have back my old, Auburn locks. My hair is as firm as when young; this has been accomplished by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer. It does its work rapidly, is cooling, healing, and, in my case, absolutely without harm to brain, body, or general health. This cannot be said of any other hair restorer. I do not know the medicinal ingredients, but I do know the wonderful and rapid restoration in a case of years' baldness to a most luxuriant and flowing condition. Heads of sixty are changed by it to the color of youth." The proprietors, J. E. Hall & Co., N. Y., will send a sample of the hair restorer to any person who writes for it.

Snow.—Heavy snow storms on the 28 and 29th ult., in the North and North-west.

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Address
JOSEPH T. LITTLE,
Station D, Bible House,
New York City.

To the Suffering.

The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for Consumption, Scrophula, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Nervous Weakness. This remedy has cured myself after all other remedies had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this remedy to all who desire it FREE OF CHARGE.

Please send an envelope with your name and address on it. Address

Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON,
676 BROADWAY,
New York City.

HOME SHUTTLE



SEWING MACHINE.

THE perfection of mechanism. Simple, compact, efficient, durable and complete. Equally good for fine or heavy work. It is a triumph of mechanical genius. The only practical, low-priced, Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine. Would be pleased to have every one wishing to purchase a Sewing Machine, to make personal examination of the merits of the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.

It will Sew, Fell, Blind, Cord, Braid, Seam, Tuck, Ruffle, Hemstitch, Gather, and Sew on at the same time, and will work equally well on Silk, Linen, Woolen and Cotton Goods, with Silk, Linen or Cotton Thread.

Price, \$37.00 with table.
\$25.00 without table.

C. A. HERR, Agent,
Salem, N. C.

N. B. Falso have the Improved Uncluttered Common Sense Sewing Machine. Price, \$15.00.

March 20, 1873-12

The Advance Mower!



Took the FIRST PREMIUM at the North Carolina State Fair, 1872.

THE ADVANCE is no new and untried machine, but one that is well and favorably known in many parts of North Carolina and where best known is most esteemed.

In these days of cheap and imperfect machines, it is of the greatest importance, that all in want of a Really Good Machine, should know where to find it, and to all such we do not hesitate to recommend "THE ADVANCE."

Because it is Light, Strong, Compact and Easily Managed. It works well on all kinds of STUMP LAND and is not liable to get out of order. Has a substantial iron frame which cannot become loose and rickety. The gearing is strong and durable. It is a forward cut machine, the cutter-bar being in front of the wheels. By the different lever arrangements, either end of the cutter-bar may be raised, independently of the other, or both ends may be raised at the same time, or the bar may be folded, and the team driven through gates or bars, or along the road, without the driver leaving his seat. The gearing is all completely enclosed in a cast iron case so as to exclude all dirt, &c.

There were more of the ADVANCE MOWERS AND REAPERS sold in North Carolina during last summer, than all others put together.

Call and see "THE ADVANCE" or send for illustrated circular containing full particulars, before purchasing elsewhere.

C. A. HERR, Salem, N. C.

State Agent for North Carolina for the Advance Mower and Reaper.

Also dealer in all kinds of labor-saving machinery. March 20, 1873-12.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND

STRAW GOODS, 1873.

White Goods, Embroideries, &c.

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOSEPH BONNET TRIMMING, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS VELVET RIBBONS, NECK TIES, BONNET SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS & CLOTHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, FRAMES, &c.

STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' CHILDREN'S HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

AND IN CONNECTION WITH

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